10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

SCNN1B Blocking Peptide (Center)

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP20003c

Specification

SCNN1B Blocking Peptide (Center) - Product Information

Primary Accession	P51168
Other Accession	NP_000327.2

SCNN1B Blocking Peptide (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 6338

Other Names
Amiloride-sensitive sodium channel subunit beta, Beta-NaCH, Epithelial Na(+) channel subunit beta, Beta-ENaC, ENaCB, Nonvoltage-gated sodium channel 1 subunit beta, SCNEB, SCNN1B

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 321-332 of HUMAN SCNN1B

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SCNN1B Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protein Information

Name SCNN1B

Function
Sodium permeable non-voltage-sensitive ion channel inhibited by the diuretic amiloride. Mediates the electrodiffusion of the luminal sodium (and water, which follows osmotically) through the apical membrane of epithelial cells. Plays an essential role in electrolyte and blood pressure homeostasis, but also in airway surface liquid homeostasis, which is important for proper clearance of mucus. Controls the reabsorption of sodium in kidney, colon, lung and sweat glands. Also plays a role in taste perception.

Cellular Location
Apical cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P37089}. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P37090}. Note=Apical membrane of epithelial cells.

Tissue Location

Detected in placenta, lung and kidney (PubMed:7762608). Expressed in kidney (at protein level) (PubMed:22207244).

SCNN1B Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides

SCNN1B Blocking Peptide (Center) - Images

SCNN1B Blocking Peptide (Center) - Background

Nonvoltage-gated, amiloride-sensitive, sodium channels control fluid and electrolyte transport across epithelia in many organs. These channels are heteromeric complexes consisting of 3 subunits: alpha, beta, and gamma. This gene encodes the beta subunit, and mutations in this gene have been associated with pseudohypoaldosteronism type 1 (PHA1), and Liddle syndrome.

SCNN1B Blocking Peptide (Center) - References

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Song, W., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(13):9716-9728(2010)
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McGeachie, M., et al. Circulation 120(24):2448-2454(2009)
Azad, A.K., et al. Hum. Mutat. 30(7):1093-1103(2009)